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INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION NO.

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TITLE OF INVENTION

DEVICE FOR CANCELING INTERFERENCE

APPLICANT(S) FOR DO/EO/US

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Applicant herewith submits to the United States Designated/Elected Office (DO/EO/US) the following items and other information:

1. ☒ This is a **FIRST** submission of items concerning a filing under 35 U.S.C. 371.
2. ☐ This is a **SECOND** or **SUBSEQUENT** submission of items concerning a filing under 35 U.S.C. 371.
3. ☒ This is an express request to begin national examination procedures (35 U.S.C. 371(f)) at any time rather than delay examination until the expiration of the applicable time limit set in 35 U.S.C. 371(b) and PCT Articles 22 and 39(1).
4. ☐ A proper Demand for International Preliminary Examination was made by the 19th month from the earliest claimed priority date.
5. ☒ A copy of the International Application as filed (35 U.S.C. 371 (c) (2))
 - a. ☐ is transmitted herewith (required only if not transmitted by the International Bureau).
 - b. ☒ has been transmitted by the International Bureau.
 - c. ☐ is not required, as the application was filed in the United States Receiving Office (RO/US).
6. ☒ A translation of the International Application into English (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(2)).
7. ☒ A copy of the International Search Report (PCT/ISA/210).
8. ☐ Amendments to the claims of the International Application under PCT Article 19 (35 U.S.C. 371 (c)(3))
 - a. ☐ are transmitted herewith (required only if not transmitted by the International Bureau).
 - b. ☐ have been transmitted by the International Bureau.
 - c. ☐ have not been made; however, the time limit for making such amendments has NOT expired.
 - d. ☐ have not been made and will not be made.
9. ☐ A translation of the amendments to the claims under PCT Article 19 (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(3)).
10. ☒ An oath or declaration of the inventor(s) (35 U.S.C. 371 (c)(4)).
11. ☐ A copy of the International Preliminary Examination Report (PCT/IPEA/409).
12. ☐ A translation of the annexes to the International Preliminary Examination Report under PCT Article 36 (35 U.S.C. 371 (c)(5)).

Items 13 to 20 below concern document(s) or information included:

13. ☒ An Information Disclosure Statement under 37 CFR 1.97 and 1.98.
14. ☒ An assignment document for recording. A separate cover sheet in compliance with 37 CFR 3.28 and 3.31 is included.
15. ☐ A **FIRST** preliminary amendment.
16. ☐ A **SECOND** or **SUBSEQUENT** preliminary amendment.
17. ☐ A substitute specification.
18. ☐ A change of power of attorney and/or address letter.
19. ☐ Certificate of Mailing by Express Mail
20. ☒ Other items or information:

Claim for Priority with PCT/IB/304

PCT/IB/308

PCT/RO/101

526 Rec'd PCT PTO 30 NOV 2000

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21. The following fees are submitted:				CALCULATIONS PTO USE ONLY	
BASIC NATIONAL FEE (37 CFR 1.492 (a) (1) - (5)) :					
<input type="checkbox"/> Neither international preliminary examination fee (37 CFR 1.482) nor international search fee (37 CFR 1.445(a)(2)) paid to USPTO and International Search Report not prepared by the EPO or JPO \$1,000.00					
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> International preliminary examination fee (37 CFR 1.482) not paid to USPTO but International Search Report prepared by the EPO or JPO \$860.00					
<input type="checkbox"/> International preliminary examination fee (37 CFR 1.482) not paid to USPTO but international search fee (37 CFR 1.445(a)(2)) paid to USPTO \$710.00					
<input type="checkbox"/> International preliminary examination fee paid to USPTO (37 CFR 1.482) but all claims did not satisfy provisions of PCT Article 33(1)-(4) \$690.00					
<input type="checkbox"/> International preliminary examination fee paid to USPTO (37 CFR 1.482) and all claims satisfied provisions of PCT Article 33(1)-(4) \$100.00					
ENTER APPROPRIATE BASIC FEE AMOUNT =				\$860.00	
Surcharge of \$130.00 for furnishing the oath or declaration later than <input type="checkbox"/> 20 <input type="checkbox"/> 30 months from the earliest claimed priority date (37 CFR 1.492 (e)).				\$0.00	
CLAIMS	NUMBER FILED	NUMBER EXTRA	RATE		
Total claims	8 - 20 =	0	x \$18.00	\$0.00	
Independent claims	6 - 3 =	3	x \$80.00	\$240.00	
Multiple Dependent Claims (check if applicable). <input type="checkbox"/>				\$0.00	
TOTAL OF ABOVE CALCULATIONS =				\$1,100.00	
Reduction of 1/2 for filing by small entity, if applicable. Verified Small Entity Statement must also be filed (Note 37 CFR 1.9, 1.27, 1.28) (check if applicable). <input type="checkbox"/>				\$0.00	
SUBTOTAL =				\$1,100.00	
Processing fee of \$130.00 for furnishing the English translation later than <input type="checkbox"/> 20 <input type="checkbox"/> 30 months from the earliest claimed priority date (37 CFR 1.492 (f)).				\$0.00	
TOTAL NATIONAL FEE =				\$1,100.00	
Fee for recording the enclosed assignment (37 CFR 1.21(h)). The assignment must be accompanied by an appropriate cover sheet (37 CFR 3.28, 3.31) (check if applicable). <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				\$40.00	
TOTAL FEES ENCLOSED =				\$1,140.00	
				Amount to be: refunded	\$
				charged	\$

☒ A check in the amount of **\$1,140.00** to cover the above fees is enclosed.

☐ Please charge my Deposit Account No. _____ in the amount of _____ to cover the above fees.
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NOTE: Where an appropriate time limit under 37 CFR 1.494 or 1.495 has not been met, a petition to revive (37 CFR 1.137(a) or (b)) must be filed and granted to restore the application to pending status.

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DESCRIPTION

DEVICE FOR CANCELING INTERFERENCE

5 Technical Field

The present invention relates to a device for canceling interference which is used for a mobile communication system using a CDMA (Code Division Multiple Access) method.

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Background Art

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In the mobile communication system using the CDMA method, signals which are received in reception side devices suffer various kinds of signal interference to cause characteristic deterioration, as signals of a plurality of users are transmitted on the same frequency band. Conventionally, there has been a device for reduction of the above interference, according to Japanese patent application No.Hei-10-126383. A

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conventional device for canceling interference will be described below, referring to FIG. 1.

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FIG. 1 is a block diagram of a conventional device for canceling interference. In the first place, signals of all users in a unit interval are sent as reception signals to a delay device 12 and matched filters 13-1 ~13-N through a switch 11. Here, a case where the above unit interval is assumed to be one slot will be described.

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In the delay device 12, the reception signals are sent to a subtraction device 21 described later, after they are delayed by a predetermined time.

Matched filters 13-1 ~ 13-N perform correlation (despreading) operation on the reception signals, using spreading codes assigned to each user, and signals in which controlled signals of other users and thermal noises and so on are suppressed, are obtained. The obtained signals of users 1-n are sent to RAKE-combining devices 14-1 ~ 14-N, respectively.

At the RAKE-combining devices 14-1 ~ 14-N, RAKE-combining of signals of the users 1-n is performed to improve the quality of the signals. The signals of the users 1-n after the combining are sent to discrimination devices 15-1 ~ 15-N and likelihood calculators 16-1 ~ 16-N, respectively.

In the discrimination devices 15-1 ~ 15-N, hard decision of the signals of the users 1-n is performed, and the signals after the decision are sent to the likelihood calculators 16-1 ~ 16-N, respectively, and to a decision value buffer 17. The signals after the decision sent from the discrimination devices 15-1 ~ 15-N are stored in the decision value buffer 17. That is, the signals of the users 1-n after the decision are stored in the decision value buffer 17.

The signals output from the RAKE-combining devices 14-1 ~ 14-N, and the ones after the decision from the

discrimination devices 15-1 ~ 15-N are input to the likelihood calculators 16-1 ~ 16-N. That is, the signals before and after the hard decision are input to the likelihood calculators 16-1 ~ 16-N. In the likelihood calculators 16-1 ~ 16-N, likelihood of all the symbols of each of signals of all the users 1-n are calculated. The above likelihood are indices denoting the probabilities of the above symbols, and the shorter the Euclidean distances between the signals before and after the hard decision are, and the greater the likelihood are. The signals on the above likelihood are sent to a likelihood buffer 18.

The signals on the above likelihood sent from the likelihood calculators 16-1 ~ 16-N are stored in the likelihood buffer 18, and, sent to a ranking decision device 19.

In the ranking decision device 19, the ranking for each of all the symbols of signals of all the users is decided in order of greatness of the likelihood, based on the above likelihood. The above results are sent to a re-spreading device 20.

In the decision value buffer 17, a hard decision value of the highest symbol in the above ranking for stored signals is output as demodulation data, and sent to the re-spreading device 20, when the ranking is decided by the ranking decision device 19 as mentioned above.

In the re-spreading device 20, the hard decision value of the symbol with the greatest likelihood from the decision value buffer 17 is re-spread by the similar spreading code to the one at the above despreading to
5 be sent to the subtraction device 21.

In the subtraction device 21, signals re-spread in the re-spreading device 20 are subtracted from the reception signals delayed by the delay device 12. The signals after the subtraction as mentioned above become
10 the reception signals in which the symbol with the greatest likelihood and effects (interference) of the above symbol are completely cancelled, if the hard decision by the discrimination devices 15-1~15-N is correct. The signals after the subtraction as described
15 above in the subtraction device 21, that is, the signals after cancellation of interference are sent to the delay device 12 and the matched filters 13-1~13-N through the switch 11.

Hereinafter, the above despreading, RAKE-combining,
20 hard decision, and likelihood calculation are performed only for symbols under the effect of interference by the symbol with the greatest likelihood. Thereby, signals of all the users after the hard decision in the signals in which the symbol with the greatest likelihood and
25 effects of the above symbol are removed, are stored in the decision value buffer 17. And, the signal concerning the likelihood of all the symbols of signals of all the

users in the signals in which the symbol with the greatest likelihood and effects of the above symbol are removed, are stored in the decision value buffer 18.

Moreover, in the ranking decision device 19, re-
5 ranking of all the symbols of signals of all the users is performed for updating, based on the likelihood. During the above ranking, the ranking is updated, excluding a symbol which is decided to have the greatest likelihood in the previous ranking operation. After
10 updating of the ranking, the symbol with the greatest likelihood is output as demodulation data, as mentioned above, and subtracted from the signals sent from the delay device 12 by the subtraction device 21 after re-spreading by the re-spreading device 20. At this
15 point, signals canceling the interference by each symbol with the first and the second high ranking based on the amounts of the likelihood from the reception signals are output from the subtraction device 21.

Thereafter, similar operations to those of the above
20 are performed, until all the symbols of signals of all the users are demodulated. Thereby, demodulation data in which interference among signals is cancelled, are obtained.

However, in order to cancel interference from the
25 reception signals, the above conventional device for canceling interference updates the ranking of all the symbols of signals of all the users, every demodulation

of one symbol, that is, whenever a new likelihood is stored in the likelihood buffer, until all the symbols of signals of all the users are demodulated. As a result, there is a problem from a view point of cancellation processing speed, circuit configurations, and so on that there is less possibility to realize the above conventional device for canceling interference, as an enormous amount of operations are required to cancel effects by interference from the reception signals.

Disclosure of Invention

The present invention has been made under the above circumstances. The object of the invention is to offer a device for canceling interference while reducing amount of operations for canceling interference.

The above object is achieved by proper updating of the likelihood ranking, based on the accuracy of the demodulation data due to the updating of the likelihood ranking.

Brief Description of Drawings

FIG. 1 is a block diagram illustrating a schematic configuration of a conventional device for canceling interference.

FIG. 2 is a block diagram illustrating a schematic configuration of a device for canceling interference according to an embodiment 1 of the present invention.

FIG. 3A is a schematic diagram illustrating a result where all the symbols are arranged, based on a likelihood ranking decided by a ranking decision device in a device for canceling interference according to the embodiment 1 of the present invention.

FIG. 3B is a schematic diagram illustrating a content of an updating-of-ranking signal in a device for canceling interference according to the embodiment 1 of the present invention.

FIG. 4A is a schematic diagram illustrating a result where all the symbols are arranged, based on a likelihood ranking decided by a ranking decision device in a device for canceling interference according to an embodiment 2 of the present invention.

FIG. 4B is a schematic diagram illustrating a content of an updating-of-ranking signal in a device for canceling interference according to the embodiment 2 of the present invention.

Best Mode for Carrying Out the Invention

Thereafter, embodiments according to the present invention will be described in detail, referring to drawings.

(Embodiment 1)

FIG. 2 is a block diagram illustrating a schematic configuration of a device for canceling interference

according to an embodiment 1 of the present invention.
In FIG. 2, reception signals are the signal received
through an antenna (not shown), and signals in which a
plurality of users are multiplexed in the same frequency
5 band according to the CDMA method. A switch 101 selects
the reception signals or signals sent from a subtraction
device 113 described later for sending to a delay device
102 and matched filters 13-1~13-N.

The delay device 102 sends the signals selected by
10 the switch 101 to the subtraction device 113 after
delaying them by a predetermined time. Matched filters
103-1 ~ 103-N perform despreading operation on the
signals selected by the switch 101, using spreading codes
assigned to each matched filter, and send the signals
15 after completion of the despreading operation to RAKE
combining devices 104-1~104-N, respectively.

The RAKE-combining devices 104-1~104-N perform
RAKE combining of signals after completion of the
despreading operation sent respectively from the matched
20 filters 103-1~103-N, and send the ones after completion
of the RAKE combining to discrimination devices 105-1
~ 105-N and likelihood calculators 106-1 ~ 106-N,
respectively.

The discrimination devices 105-1~105-N perform
25 hard decision of signals after completion of the
RAKE-combining sent respectively from the RAKE combining
devices 104-1 ~ 104-N, and send the signals after

completion of the hard decision to the likelihood calculators 106-1 ~ 106-N, respectively, and the decision value buffer 107.

The signals after the RAKE-combining sent
5 respectively from the RAKE combining devices 105-1 ~ 105-N, and those after the hard decision sent respectively from the discrimination devices 105-1 ~ 105-N are input to the likelihood calculators 106-1 ~ 106-N, which perform likelihood calculation of all the
10 symbols of signals of each user to send the signals concerning the above calculated likelihood to a likelihood buffer 108.

The signals concerning the above likelihood sent
15 from the likelihood calculators 106-1 ~ 106-N are input to the likelihood buffer 108, and information concerning the above likelihood is stored in the buffer 108 and the signals concerning the above likelihood are sent to the switch 109.

Signals concerning the likelihood sent from the
20 likelihood buffer 108 are input to the switch 109, which sends the input signals concerning the likelihood to either a ranking decision device 111 or a re-spreading device 112 according to control of a controlling part 110 which sends a signal (hereinafter, called as
25 "updating-of-ranking signal") for control of updating of the ranking to the switch 109. The switch 109 and the controlling part 110 are specifically described below.

The signals concerning the likelihood sent from the likelihood buffer 108 are input to the ranking decision device 111 through the switch 109, and the device 111 performs ranking of all the symbols of signals of each user based on the amounts of the likelihood, and, moreover, sends the signals concerning the ranking results to the decision value buffer 107 and the re-spreading device 112.

The decision value buffer 107 stores the signals after the hard decision sent from the discrimination devices 105-1~105-N, and, outputs the signal having the symbol with the greatest likelihood after the hard decision as demodulation data to the re-spreading device 112, based on the signals sent from the ranking decision device 111.

The re-spreading device 112 performs re-spreading on the signals sent from the decision value buffer 107, based on the signals sent from the ranking decision device 111, or the switch 109, for sending the signals after the re-spreading to the subtraction device 113, which performs subtraction operation between the signals after re-spreading sent from the re-spreading device 112 and the delayed reception signals sent from the delay device 102, and outputs the signals after the subtraction operation as signals after cancellation of interference.

Then, the operation of the device for canceling interference with the above configuration will be

described below. In the first place, signals of all users in a unit interval are sent as reception signals to the delay device 102 and the matched filters 103-1 ~ 103-N through the switch 101. Here, a case where the above unit interval is assumed to be one slot will be described, in the present embodiment. But, the present invention is not limited to the above case. In the delay device 102, the reception signals are sent to the subtraction device 113, after the signals are delayed by a predetermined time.

The matched filters 103-1 ~ 103-N perform correlation (despreading) operation on the reception signals, using spreading codes assigned to each user, and signals in which signals of other users and thermal noises and so on are suppressed, are obtained. The obtained signals of the users 1-n are sent to RAKE-combining devices 104-1~104-N, respectively.

In the RAKE-combining devices 104-1~104-N, the RAKE-combining of signals of the user 1-n is performed to improve the quality of the signals. The signals of the user 1-n after the RAKE combining are sent to discrimination devices 105-1~105-N and the likelihood calculators 106-1~106-N, respectively.

In the discrimination devices 105-1~105-N, hard decision of the signals of the users 1-n is performed.

Now, the signals after the above hard decision are assumed to be reception results, in a receiver using a

general CDMA method. However, the signals of the users are not completely separated from each other by the matched filters 103-1-103-N, when the spreading codes of the signals of the users 1-n are not orthogonal to each other. Moreover, even if the spreading codes of signals of each user are orthogonal to each other, the interference is caused, when the time correlation is not zero.

According to the above factors, the signals of the users 1-n after the hard decision output from the discrimination devices 105-1 ~ 105-N are more deteriorated, as the total number of the users is increased. Therefore, the signals of the users 1-n after the hard decision are further processed, as described below, in the device for canceling interference according to the present embodiment.

The signals of the users 1-n after the hard decision are sent to the likelihood calculators 106-1~106-N, respectively, and to the decision value buffer 107. The signals of the users 1-n after the hard decision are stored in the decision value buffer 107. That is, the signals of the users 1-n after the hard decision for the one slot are stored in the decision value buffer 107.

The signals output from the RAKE-combining devices 104-1~104-N, and the ones output from the discrimination devices 105-1 ~ 105-N are input to the likelihood calculators 106-1~106-N. That is, the signals before

and after the hard decision are input to the likelihood calculators 106-1-106-N. In the likelihood calculators 106-1~106-N, likelihoods of all the symbols of each of signals of the users 1-n are calculated. The above
 5 likelihood are indices denoting the probabilities of the above symbols, and the shorter the Euclidean distances between the signals before and after the hard decision are, and the greater the likelihoods are. The signals concerning the above likelihood are sent to the
 10 likelihood buffer 108.

The signals concerning the above likelihood sent from the likelihood calculators 106-1~106-N are stored in the likelihood buffer 108, and sent to the switch 109.

In the switch 109, the signals concerning the above
 15 likelihood from the likelihood buffer 108 are sent to either the ranking decision device 111, or the re-spreading device 112, according to the updating-of-ranking signals output from the controlling part 110. That is, the signals concerning the above likelihood are
 20 sent to the ranking decision device 111, when updating operation of ranking is required, and, on the other hand, to the re-spreading device 112, when it is not required.

The updating-of-ranking signals are decided by the controlling part 110, so that the accuracy (error rate)
 25 of the demodulation data output from the decision value buffer 107 becomes the best, further, so that an amount of operations required for obtaining all the

demodulation data are reduced. The details of the updating-of-ranking signals will be described below.

In the first place, an updating-of-ranking signals denoting that the updating-of-ranking operation is required is configured to be output, and, then, the signals concerning the above likelihood are sent to the ranking decision device 111 through the switch 109.

In the ranking decision device 111, ranking decision is performed based on the above likelihood, and, then, the ranking of all the symbols of signals of all the users is decided in order of greatness of likelihood. The above ranking results are sent to the decision value buffer 107, and the re-spreading device 112.

In the decision value buffer 107, a hard decision value of a symbol with the greatest likelihood for the above stored signals is output as a demodulation data, and sent to the re-spreading device 112, based on the ranking results from the ranking decision device 111.

In the re-spreading device 112, the hard decision value of the symbol with the greatest likelihood from the decision value buffer 107 is re-spread by the identical spreading code to the one at the above despreading to be sent to the subtraction device 113.

In the subtraction device 113, signals re-spread in the delay device 112 are subtracted from the reception signals delayed by the delay device 102. The signals after the above subtraction become the reception signals

in which the symbol with the greatest likelihood and effects (interference) of the above symbol are completely removed, if the hard decision with the discrimination devices 105-1~105-N is correct. The signals after the above subtraction in the subtraction device 113, that is, the signals after cancellation of interference are sent to the delay device 102, and the matched filters 103-1~103-N, through the switch 101.

Thereafter, the above despreading, RAKE-combining, hard decision, and likelihood calculation are performed only for symbols under interference by the symbol with the greatest likelihood. Thereby, signals of all the users after the hard decision in the signal in which the symbol with the greatest likelihood and effects of the above one are removed, are stored in the decision value buffer 107. In other words, signals of all the users after the hard decision which are stored in the decision value buffer 107, are equivalent to the signals after the hard decision which have been previously stored in the decision value buffer 107, in which the part corresponding to symbols under effects of the symbol with the greatest likelihood is updated.

Moreover, signals concerning the likelihood for all the symbols of signals of all the users, in the signals in which the symbol with the greatest likelihood and effects of the above one are removed, are stored in the likelihood buffer 108. In other words, signals

concerning the above likelihood which are stored in the likelihood buffer 108, are equivalent to the signals concerning the likelihood which have been previously stored in the likelihood buffer 108 in which the part
5 corresponding to symbols under effects of the symbol with the greatest likelihood is updated.

In each signal which are stored in the decision value buffer 107 and the likelihood buffer 108 this time, the content of the part corresponding to the symbol with the
10 greatest likelihood is identical to that of the case where each signal has been previously stored.

And, the signals concerning the likelihood from the likelihood buffer 108 are sent to either the ranking decision device 111, or the re-spreading device 112 by
15 switching with the switch 109 according to the updating-of-ranking signals from the controlling part 110, as mentioned above.

When the updating-of-ranking operation is required, the signals concerning the above likelihood are sent to
20 the ranking decision device 111, where the above ranking (updating of ranking) is performed, based on the signals concerning the above likelihood in which the contents are changed. The signals concerning the updating results of rankings are sent to the decision value buffer
25 107 and the re-spreading device 112.

When the updating-of-ranking operation is not required, the signals concerning the above likelihood

are sent directly to the re-spreading device 112. That is, in the above case, the signals concerning the previous ranking results are sent to the re-spreading device 112, and, (through a not-shown line), to the decision value buffer 107, without updating of the ranking by the ranking decision device 111.

In either of the above cases, the signals after hard decision having the symbol with the greatest likelihood are output as demodulation data to the re-spreading device 112, based on the signals concerning the ranking results from the ranking decision device 111 or the switch 109, in the decision value buffer 107. However, the symbol which has been previously selected as the one having the highest likelihood is excluded in the above.

Thereafter, the hard decision value of the symbol with the greatest likelihood from the decision value buffer 107 is re-spread and sent to the subtraction device 113, as mentioned above, in the re-spreading device 112. In addition, the signals re-spread by the re-spread device 112 is subtracted from the signals delayed by the delay device 102, in the subtraction device 113. At the above time, the signals after the above subtraction as mentioned above are equivalent to those in which the symbols with the first and the second greatest likelihood, respectively, and the interference by those symbols are cancelled from the first reception signals.

The signals after the above subtraction as mentioned above, that is, the signals after cancellation of interference are sent to the delay device 102 and the matched filters 103-1~103-N through the switch 101.

5 Thereafter, similar operations to those of the above are performed, until all the symbols of all the users are demodulated. As a result, demodulation data in which interference among signals is cancelled, are obtained.

Then, details of switching control of the switch 109
10 will be described, referring to FIG. 3A and FIG. 3B. FIG. 3A is a schematic diagram illustrating a result where all the symbols are arranged, based on a likelihood ranking decided by a ranking decision device in a device for canceling interference according to the embodiment
15 1 of the present invention. FIG. 3B is a schematic diagram illustrating a content of an updating-of-ranking signal in a device for canceling interference according to the embodiment 1 of the present invention. The switch 109 is connected to the ranking decision device 111, when
20 updating-of-ranking operation is required, and to the re-spreading device 112, when it is not required. Hereinafter, the case where the switch 109 is connected to the ranking decision device 111 is expressed as "ON", and the case where the switch 109 is connected to the
25 re-spreading device 112 is expressed as "OFF".

As shown in FIG. 3A, after the likelihood ranking is decided first by the ranking decision device 111,

cancellation of interference concerning the first symbol 201 to the X-th symbol 202 is performed in, according to the above likelihood ranking. Thereafter, during from the (X+1)-th symbol 203 to the M-th symbol 204, updating of the likelihood ranking is performed every symbol by the ranking decision device 111 to cancel the interference. Here, M is obtained through multiplication of the total number of users by the number of symbols in one unit interval, that is, that of the total number of symbols of signals of each user in one unit interval by the total number of users. And the M-th symbol 204 is the lowest symbol in the likelihood ranking.

A method to decide an updating-of-ranking signal in the controlling part 110 will be described below, referring again to FIG. 2. In the first place, the highest symbol (the first symbol 201 in FIG. 3A) in the likelihood ranking decided first by the ranking decision device 111 gives the largest interference to other symbols due to the great likelihood.

As mentioned above, the first symbol 201 is subtracted from the reception signal from the delay device 102 by the subtraction device 113. Thereby, the reception signal after the subtraction becomes the signal in which the first symbol 201 and the interference by the above symbol are removed. However, in the reception signal after the above subtraction, not only

the first symbol 201 with the greatest likelihood and the interference by the above symbol, but also the other part are removed, due to the great likeliness of the above symbol.

5 The accuracy of the obtained likelihood ranking is low, when updating of the ranking is performed by the ranking decision device 111, after performing the above operations (despreading, RAKE combining, hard decision, and likelihood calculation), using the reception signal
10 in such a state. Thereafter, similar operations to those of the above are performed in order of the greatness of the likelihood to have further low accuracy of the likelihood ranking which is obtained by the ranking decision device 111. As a result, the accuracy of the
15 demodulation data obtained according to the likelihood ranking with low accuracy becomes low (high error rate).

Therefore, the above operations (despreading, RAKE combining, hard decision, and likelihood calculation) are performed according to the likelihood ranking
20 decided first by the ranking decision device 111 to output the demodulation data from the decision value buffer 107, in the present embodiment. That is, instead of the way the likelihood ranking is updated by the ranking decision device 111 every time a new likelihood
25 is stored in the likelihood buffer 108, and the subsequent operations are performed, the subsequent ones are performed only according to the likelihood ranking

decided first by the ranking decision device 111 without updating the likelihood ranking, in the present embodiment.

On the other hand, in case of symbols after a symbol with comparatively low likelihood ranking (the $(X+1)$ -th symbol 203 in FIG. 3A), compared with a symbol with a ranking near to the highest one in the likelihood ranking, there is smaller influence of the interference on other symbols. Moreover, signals after subtraction by the subtraction device 113 become the signals in which the above symbols and interference by those symbols are removed. That is, other parts other than the interference to be cancelled by the above symbols, becomes very small, compared with those at the case of the above symbol with a ranking near to the highest likelihood ranking.

Therefore, after the $(X+1)$ -th symbol 203, the accuracy of the updated likelihood ranking decided by the ranking decision device 111 becomes high, and that of the demodulated data also becomes high (low error rate). That is, comparing with the accuracy of the demodulation data in a case when the above operations are performed only according to the likelihood ranking decided first by the ranking decision device 111, the above accuracy obtained becomes higher (lower error rate), when similar operations are performed till the X -th symbol according to the likelihood ranking decided

first by the ranking decision device 111, and the likelihood ranking is updated by the ranking decision device 111 every time a new likelihood is stored in the likelihood buffer 108, after the (X+1)-th symbol.

5 Then, in the present embodiment, the above operations are performed according to the likelihood ranking decided first by the ranking decision device 111, during from the first symbol 201 to the X-th symbol 202. Thereafter, updating of the likelihood ranking is performed by the ranking decision device 111, every time
10 a new likelihood is stored in the likelihood buffer 108, and the above operations are performed, during from the (X+1)-th symbol 203 to the MJ-th symbol 204.

15 Therefore, the switch 109 is made OFF till the X-th symbol 202, as shown in FIG. 3B, after it is first made ON to decide the likelihood ranking by the ranking decision device 111. Moreover, the switch 109 is made ON during from the (X+1)-th symbol 203 to the final symbol (the M-th symbol 204 in this case).

20 As one example to decide the X-th symbol and the (X+1)-th symbol, there is a method to recognize a symbol (the X-th symbol) at the time when an error rate is reversed, using a measured result of the error rates, after the error rates of the demodulation data output
25 by the decision value buffer 107 are measured, both in case of deciding the likelihood ranking by the ranking decision device 111 only the first time, and in case of

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updating the likelihood ranking by the device 111 every time a new likelihood is stored in the likelihood buffer 108.

By controlling of the switch 109 according to the
5 above updating-of-ranking signals, not only the accuracy of the demodulation data output from the decision value buffer 107 is improved, but also the amount of operations required for demodulation of all the data is reduced. As shown above, the details of the updating-of-ranking
10 signal have been described.

As mentioned above, according to the present embodiment, updating of the likelihood ranking is properly performed so that the accuracy of the demodulated data is improved, without updating the
15 likelihood ranking every time a new likelihood is stored in a likelihood buffer, during demodulation of all the symbols of signals of all the users is completed. Thereby, as the frequency of updating the likelihood ranking becomes less, compared with that of a case where
20 the likelihood ranking is updated every time a new likelihood is stored in a likelihood buffer while all the symbols of signals of all the users are demodulated, not only the amount of operations required for all the cancellation operations of interference is reduced, but
25 also the accuracy of the obtained demodulation data is improved.

In the present embodiment, there have been

described cases to decide the updating-of-ranking signal, based on influence given to other symbols by the amount of a likelihood of a symbol, as an example to reduce the amount of operations in all over the device, and improve the reliability of the demodulation data, but the present invention is not limited to the above cases. That is, any elements to reduce the amount of operations of all over the device and improve the reliability of the demodulation data is used for decision of the updating-of-ranking signals.

(Embodiment 2)

In an embodiment 2, the amount of operations required for all over the cancellation operations of interference is further reduced by changing the contents of the updating-of-ranking signals, compared with in the embodiment 1. A device for canceling interference according to the embodiment 2 will be described below, referring to FIG. 4A and FIG. 4B. Here, the configuration of the embodiment 2 is similar to that of the embodiment 1, except the updating-of-ranking signals, and the detailed description will be eliminated.

FIG. 4A is a schematic diagram illustrating a result where all the symbols are arranged, based on a likelihood ranking decided by a ranking decision device in a device for canceling interference according to an embodiment 2 of the present invention. FIG. 4B is a schematic

diagram illustrating a content of an updating-of-ranking signal in a device for canceling interference according to the embodiment 2 of the present invention.

Switching control of the switch 109 by the
 5 controlling part 110 will be described below, referring to FIG. 2, FIG. 3A, and FIG. 3B. In the embodiment 1, as the switch 109 is made ON at symbols near the symbol with the lowest likelihood ranking (for example, the (M-2)-th symbol), the likelihood ranking is updated by
 10 the ranking decision device 111, every time a new likelihood is stored in the likelihood buffer 108.

However, symbols with a likelihood ranking near to the lowest one have a tendency to have larger correlation with other at least one symbol. That is, there is no
 15 change in the accuracy of the demodulation data output from the decision value buffer 107 regardless of updating of the likelihood ranking, as the symbols with a likelihood ranking near to the lowest one are interfered with each other. Therefore, the updating operation of
 20 the likelihood ranking by the ranking decision device 111 is not be a factor to improve the accuracy of the demodulation data, at demodulation of a symbol with a likelihood ranking neat to the lowest one.

Then, as shown in FIG. 4A and FIG. 4B, first of all,
 25 the above operations are performed, according to the likelihood ranking decided first by the ranking decision device 111, during from the first symbol 301 to the X-th

symbol 302, in a similar way to that of the embodiment 1, in the present embodiment. Thereafter, the above operations are performed while updating the likelihood ranking by the ranking decision device 111 every time
 5 a new likelihood is stored in the likelihood buffer 108, during from the (X+1)-th symbol 303 to the Y-th symbol 304. Moreover, the above operations are performed according to the likelihood ranking decided by the ranking decision device at the Y-th symbol, during from
 10 the (Y+1)-th symbol 305 through the final symbol 304.

As mentioned above, as the updating operation of the likelihood ranking by the ranking decision device 111 is eliminated in symbols having no relation with the accuracy of the obtained demodulation data according to
 15 the present embodiment, the amount of operations required for all over the cancellation operations of interference is reduced without influence on the accuracy of the obtained demodulation data, comparing with that of the embodiment 1.

20 Now, the device for canceling interference described in the above embodiments can be installed in base station devices and communication terminals, using the CDMA method.

25 ①The device for canceling interference according to the present invention has a configuration comprising:
 likelihood calculation means for calculating

likelihood of each symbol included in a reception signal;

ranking decision means for deciding or updating a ranking of said each symbol, based on calculated likelihood;

5 control means for controlling updating operation of said ranking decision means;

demodulation means for demodulating a symbol with the highest position in the ranking; and

10 cancellation means for canceling the modulated symbol from the reception signal.

According to the above configuration, an amount of operations required for demodulation of all symbols is reduced, as updating of the above ranking is decided as required at the time when predetermined symbols are cancelled from the reception signal, according to the ranking decided based on likelihood of symbols included in the reception signal. Therefore, it is possible to offer a device for canceling interference while reducing amount of operations for canceling interference.

20 ②The device for canceling interference according to the present invention has a configuration, after the first decision of the ranking by said ranking decision means, said control means makes said ranking decision means decide the previously decided ranking as a new ranking, when a likelihood of a symbol cancelled by a
25 cancellation means is greater than a first threshold; and makes said ranking decision means update the ranking,

when the likelihood of the symbol cancelled by said cancellation means is equal to or lower than the first threshold.

According to the above configuration, the deterioration of the accuracy of the reception signal by cancellation of a symbol with a great likelihood is controlled, as likelihood ranking is decided based on amounts of likelihood of symbols included in the first reception signal; cancellation of interference is performed according to the above likelihood ranking till a symbol with a likelihood greater than the first threshold; and then cancellation of interference is performed according to the ranking updated every time one symbol is demodulated, Thereby, not only the amount of operations required for demodulation of all symbols is accurately reduced, but also the accuracy of the obtained demodulation data is surely improved.

③The device for canceling interference according to the present invention has a configuration, wherein said control means makes said ranking decision means decide the previously decided or updated ranking as a new ranking, when a likelihood of a symbol cancelled by said cancellation means is equal to or lower than a second threshold.

According to the above configuration, useless operations is eliminated, as updating of the likelihood ranking is not performed, when the amount of a likelihood

is equal to or lower than the second threshold, that is, when cancellation of interference by symbols, for which the updating of the likelihood ranking has no effect on the accuracy of the modulation data, is performed.

5 Therefore, the amount of operations required for all over the cancellation of interference is further reduced without influence on the accuracy of the obtained demodulation data.

10 ④The communication terminal apparatus according to the present invention has a configuration comprising any one of the above devices for canceling interference.

15 According to the above configuration, it is possible to offer a communication terminal device to realize highly effective communication, as a device for cancellation of signal interference with a reduced amount of operations at cancellation of interference is installed.

20 ⑤ The base station apparatus according to the present invention has a configuration to perform wireless communication with the above communication terminal apparatus.

25 According to the above configuration, it is possible to offer a base station device performing excellent communication, as wireless communication with communication terminal devices realizing highly effective communication is performed.

⑥ The base station apparatus according to the

present invention has a configured comprising any one of the above devices for canceling interference.

According to the above configuration, it is possible to offer a base station device to realize highly effective communication, as a device for canceling interference realizing highly effective communication is installed.

⑦The communication terminal apparatus according to the present invention has a configuration to perform wireless communication with the above base station apparatus.

According to the above configuration, it is possible to offer a communication terminal device performing excellent communication, as wireless communication with base station devices realizing highly effective communication is performed.

⑧The method for canceling interference according to the present method has a configuration comprising:

likelihood calculation step for calculating likelihood of each symbol included in a reception signal; ranking decision step for deciding or updating the ranking of said each symbol, based on calculated likelihood;

control step for controlling updating operation of said ranking decision step;

demodulation step for demodulating a symbol with the highest position in the ranking; and

cancellation step for canceling the modulated symbol from the reception signal.

According to the above configuration, an amount of operations required for demodulation of all symbols is reduced, as updating of the above ranking is decided as required at the time when predetermined symbols are cancelled from the reception signal, according to the ranking decided based on likelihood of symbols included in the reception signal.

According to the present invention, it is possible to offer a device for canceling interference while reducing amount of operations for canceling interference, by proper updating of the likelihood ranking, based on the accuracy of the demodulation data due to the updating of the likelihood ranking.

This application is based on the Japanese Patent Application No.HEI11-095044 filed on April 1, 1999. Entire content of which is expressly incorporated by reference herein.

Industrial Applicability

The present invention is preferably used for the field of mobile communication systems using the CDMA method.

CLAIMS

1. A device for canceling interference comprising:

likelihood calculation means for calculating
5 likelihood of each symbol included in a reception signal;
ranking decision means for deciding or updating a
ranking of said each symbol, based on calculated
likelihood;

control means for controlling updating operation
10 of said ranking decision means;

demodulation means for demodulating a symbol with
the highest position in the ranking; and

cancellation means for canceling the modulated
symbol from the reception signal.

2. A device for canceling interference according to claim
1, wherein after the first decision of the ranking by
said ranking decision means, said control means makes
said ranking decision means decide the previously
20 decided ranking as a new ranking, when a likelihood of
a symbol cancelled by a cancellation means is greater
than a first threshold; and makes said ranking decision
means update the ranking, when the likelihood of the
symbol cancelled by said cancellation means is equal to
25 or lower than the first threshold.

3. A device for canceling interference according claim

1, wherein said control means makes said ranking decision means decide the previously decided or updated ranking as a new ranking, when a likelihood of a symbol cancelled by said cancellation means is equal to or lower than a second threshold.

4. A communication terminal apparatus comprising a device for canceling interference, said device for canceling interference comprising:

likelihood calculation means for calculating likelihood of each symbol included in a reception signal;

ranking decision means for deciding or updating a ranking of said each symbol, based on calculated likelihood;

control means for controlling updating operation of said ranking decision means;

demodulation means for demodulating a symbol with the highest position in the ranking; and

cancellation means for canceling the modulated symbol from the reception signal.

5. A base station apparatus performing wireless communication with a communication terminal apparatus comprising a device for canceling interference, said device for canceling interference comprises:

likelihood calculation means for calculating likelihood of each symbol included in a reception signal;

ranking decision means for deciding or updating a ranking of said each symbol, based on calculated likelihood;

control means for controlling updating operation
5 of said ranking decision means;

demodulation means for demodulating a symbol with the highest position in the ranking; and

cancellation means for canceling the modulated symbol from the reception signal.

10 6. A base station apparatus comprising a device for canceling interference, said device for canceling interference comprising:

likelihood calculation means for calculating
15 likelihood of each symbol included in a reception signal;

ranking decision means for deciding or updating a ranking of said each symbol, based on calculated likelihood;

control means for controlling updating operation
20 of said ranking decision means;

demodulation means for demodulating a symbol with the highest position in the ranking; and

cancellation means for canceling the modulated symbol from the reception signal.

25 7. A communication terminal apparatus performing wireless communication with a base station apparatus

likelihood calculation means for calculating likelihood of each symbol included in a reception signal;

control means for controlling updating operation
of said ranking decision means;

cancellation means for canceling the modulated symbol from the reception signal.

likelihood calculation step for calculating
likelihood of each symbol included in a reception signal;

control step for controlling updating operation of
said ranking decision step;

cancellation step for canceling the modulated symbol from the reception signal.

ABSTRACT

A delay device 102 sends reception signals to a subtraction device 113 after delaying it by a predetermined time. Matched filters 103-1 ~ 103-N perform despread operation of the reception signals. 5 RAKE-combining devices 104-1 ~ 104-N perform RAKE-combining operation of the signals after the despread operation. Discrimination devices 105-1 ~ 105-N perform hard decision of the signals after the RAKE-combining operation. A decision value buffer 107 10 stores the signals after the hard decision. Likelihood calculation devices 106-1 ~ 106-N calculate likelihood of all the symbols. A likelihood buffer 108 stores calculated likelihood. A controlling part 110 controls a switch 109. A ranking decision device 111 decides a 15 ranking based on the likelihood. A re-spread device 112 performs re-spread operation of a symbol with the highest likelihood ranking. And a subtraction device 113 subtracts the re-spread result from the delayed 20 reception signals.

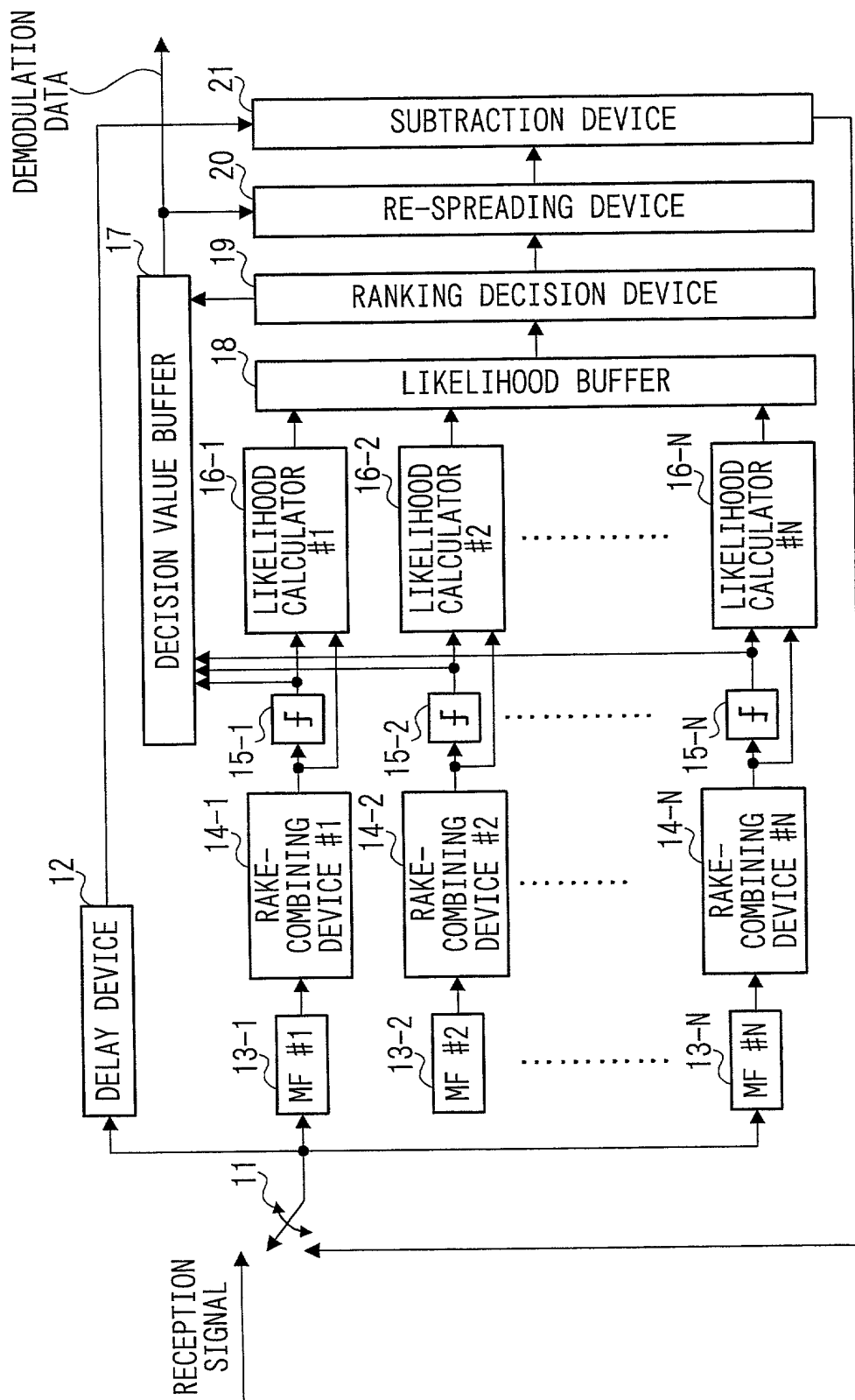


FIG. 1

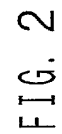


FIG. 2

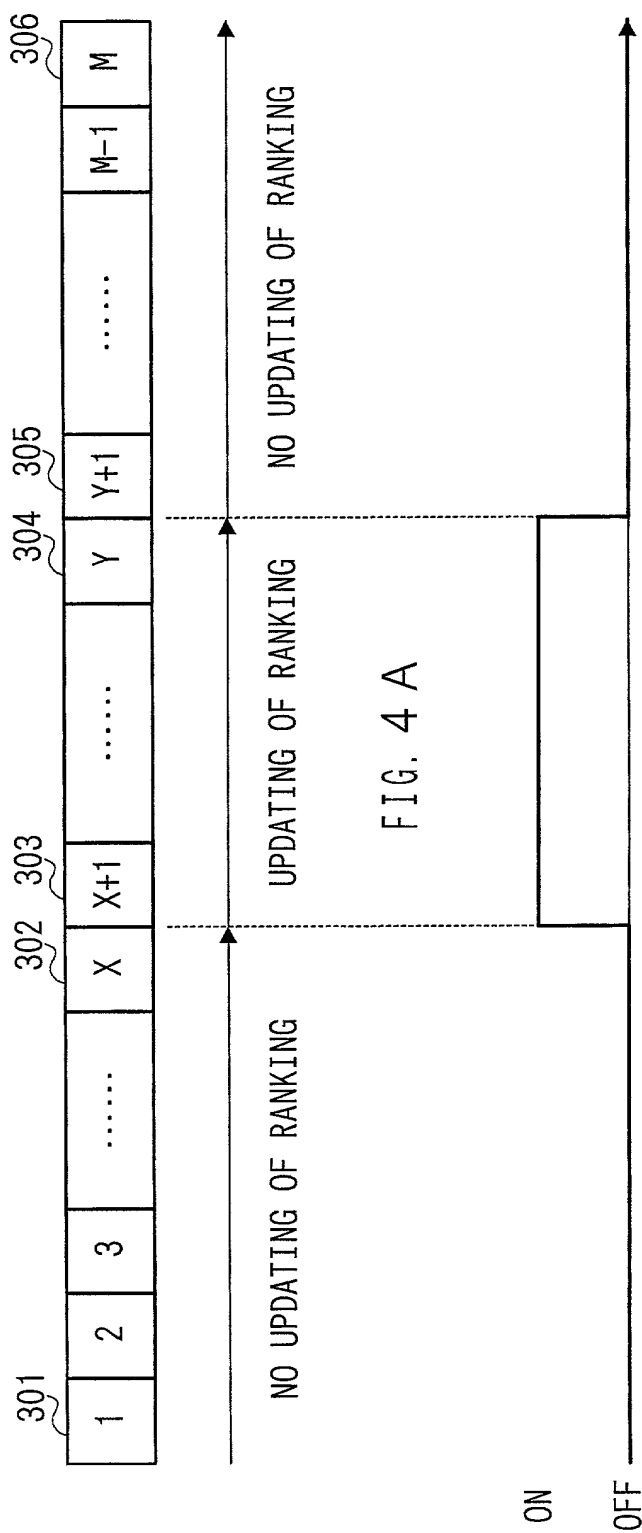


FIG. 4 B

APPLICATION FOR UNITED STATES PATENT
Declaration for Patent Application

As a below named inventor, I hereby declare that:

My residence, post office address and citizenship are as stated below next to my name.

I believe I am the original, first and sole inventor (if only one name is listed below) or an original, first and joint inventor (if plural names are listed below) of the subject matter which is claimed and for which a patent is sought on

the invention entitled: DEVICE FOR CANCELING INTERFERENCE

the specification of which _____ 2 (file no _____)

(check at least one) 3 ☒ is attached hereto
4 ☐ was filed on _____ as (5) U.S. Application Serial No. _____
6 ☐ and was amended _____
(if applicable)

Use this portion only if you are entering the U.S. National phase based on a PCT International Application designating the U.S.	7 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	was filed as PCT international application
	8	Number <u>PCT/IP00/01912</u>
	9	on <u>March 28, 2000</u>
	10	and was amended under PCT Article(s) 19 and/or 34 on _____ (if applicable).

I hereby declare that I have reviewed and understand the contents of the above-identified specification, including the claims, as amended, by any amendment referred to above.

I acknowledge the duty to disclose to the United States Patent and Trademark Office all information known to me which is material to patentability in accordance with Title 37, Code of Federal Regulations, §1.56.

I hereby claim foreign priority benefits under Title 35, United States Code, §119 of any foreign application (s) for patent or inventor's certificate listed below and have also identified below any foreign application(s) for patent or inventor's certificate or any PCT international application(s) designating at least one country other than the United States of America filed by me on the same subject matter having a filing date earlier than that of the application(s) on which priority is claimed.

Prior (Foreign) Application(s) any Priority Claims Under 35 U.S.C. 119			Priority Claimed	
<u>JAPAN</u> (Country)	<u>JP11-095044</u> (Number)	<u>01/04/1999</u> (Day/Month/Year Filed)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
_____ (Country)	_____ (Number)	_____ (Day/Month/Year Filed)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No

☐ Additional foreign application numbers are listed on a supplemental priority data sheet attached hereto.

Priority Claim(s) from U.S. Provisional Application(s) – I hereby claim the benefit under Title 35, United States Code, §119(e) of any United States provisional application(s) listed below:

11b	Application No.	Day/Month/Year Filed	Application No.	Day/Month/Year Filed
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Do not use this portion to identify a PCT application if the parent application is the U.S. National phase of the PCT application	I hereby claim the benefit under Title 35, United States Code, 120 of any United States application(s) or PCT international application(s) designating the United States of America that is/are listed below and, insofar as the subject matter of each of the claims of this application is not disclosed in that/those prior application(s) in the manner provided by the first paragraph of Title 35, United States Code §112, I acknowledge the duty to disclose to the United States Patent and Trademark Office all information known to me to be material to patentability as defined in Title 37, Code of Federal Regulations, §1.56 which became available between filing date of the prior application and the national or PCT international filing date of this application.		
	13 _____ (U.S. Application Number)	_____ (U.S. Filing Date)	_____ Status (patented, pending, abandoned)

I hereby appoint the following attorneys of the firm of Stevens, Davis, Miller & Mosher, L.L.P. as my attorneys of record with full power of substitution and revocation to prosecute this application and to transact all business in the Patent and Trademark Office:

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See page 2 for signature lines

I, hereby declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under Section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code, and that such willful statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or any patent issuing thereon.

PAGE 2 OF U.S.A. DECLARATION FORM

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